# INTERIOR WATER WAYS.

From Boston to the Gulf Through Inland Waters.

CONFIGURATION OF QUR COAST.

Limited Chain of Works Necessary to Complete the Route.

ADVANTAGES IN PEACE AND WAR.

The Battle of Rival Links Before the National Legislature.

#### MOVEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

and the other indirectly-for the construction of a ship canal parallel with and near the Atlantic coast capable of enabling vessels of war and bodies of men to be thrown from one point to another beyond the reach of both the vicinatudes of the sea and the inter-ference of a heatile fleet. As will be seen by what is the creation of an interior water way extending from Boston to the Gulf of Mexico by which an army and a place to the other to anticipate and repel the attack or descent of any hostile force approaching from the Atlantic Ocean. The chain of works to accomplish all

this begins with a short canal to connect Cape Cod cation already exists as far south as the Cape Fear River by means of the Raritan and Delaware bays and canal, the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, Chesapeaks Bay, Elizabeth River and finally the sounds of North Carolina. A glance at the map shows, extending all the way down the coast from Cape Hatteras, a series of narrow lagoons, capable, by easy dredging and an occasional easy cut or canal, of being made & continuous water way and prolongation of the existlng system, which would allow a vessel to pass from

Cape Cod to New Orienns without ever entering the

A TOUR OF INSPECTION. the steamers Huron and Metropolis the attention of Congress has been called afresh to the importance of such a channel of internal communication, and, in pursuance of invitations extended by certain leading of the project, the Secretary of the Navy and repre-Septatives of the committees on Commerce, Canals and Naval Affairs were to proceed to Norfolk, and thence to the sounds of North Carolina, to inspect the scene and connections of the Dismat Swamp and the Albemarie and Chesapeake canals, which form part of the proposed grand ship canal. of the proposed water way, the attention of Congress has been invited to the necessity of such an interior tonetve coasting marine a rouse practicable for all purposes of the coasting trace, and lasuring it a sale

transit from New Rogland to the Gulf without ranning the risk of the Jersey and North Carolina capes.

AN NARSY REPORT.

This subject has attracted attention from an early period of our history. As early as 1807 a report of the Secretary to Congress, dated March 2, of that year, contained the following:—

of that year, contained the following:—

The map of the United States will show that they possess a tidewater instant navigation, secure from atorms and enemies, and which, from Massachusetts to the southers extremity of Georgia, is primitipally, if not solely, interrupted by four necks of land: These are the isthmus of Barnatable: that part of .ew Jorsey which extends from the Euritan to the Delawars; the peninsula octween the Delawars and Chesapeake and the low and marshy tract which divides the Chesapeake from Albemarie Sound. It is ascertained that a navigation to see avessels, drawing eight test of water, may be effected across the three last; and account is also besieved to be practicable, not, perhaps, across the inthus of Barnatable, but from the harbor of Boston to thus of fithode Island.

The Massachusetts Canai would be about twenty-six, the New Jersey about twenty-sign, and sech of the two Southers about twenty-two mines in length, making altograther less than one hundred miles.

or about iwenty-two miles in length, making altogether as that one hundred miles.

A was vessel entering the first canal in the harbor of toseen, would, through the Bay of knode Island, Long Island tond and the third of the length of the le

Ing:—

1. The shortest communication between the Chesapeake and Albemarie Sound is from North Landing, at the head of the tide of North (west) fiver, which empties into Carrituck Inlet (Sound), the easternment arm of Albemarie, to clitter Kempavili or Great Bridge, at the head of the tide of two different branches of the south branch of the Kinsbeth River, which, passing by Norfolk, units at Hampton Roads with James River and the Chesapeake. The distance is stated at seven miles and the levels are said to be favorable.

Hambton Roads with James River and the Cleaspaske. The distance is stated at seven miles and the leveis are said to be favorable.

\*\*Facts\*\* ACCOMPLIBRED.\*\*

A further examination of the records for the purpose of seeing what lines were projected and carried out shows the following canals as having been built:—
Beginning at the port of New York, the Desaware and Raritan Canal, forty-three miles in engit, unites that port with Phitacelpina on the Delaware, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Ranel, fourteen miles that port with Phitacelpina on the Delaware, and the Chesapeake Bay. Proceeding down the bay to Noriolk the canal route is resumed by two canals on different routes to Albemarie Sound, one, the Dismai Swamp Canal, toutteen the route is resumed by two canals on different routes to Albemarie Sound, one, the Dismai Swamp Canal, tourteen miles, withous lock, all the canals along the coast, with the exception of the Dismai Swamp Canal, have locks of uniform length—viz., 220 sect—white those of the Dismai Swamp Canal, are ninety-lour sect. It is systems, therefore, that any steamer or other vessel less than 220 sect long, 24 sect beam and drawing not raceeding sayar feet of water, can go now by the mind route from New York to Pamilico Sound.

The last Congress authorized a survey to be made, with a vow of extending even this long line of internal navigation still further southward, and in a report made by General A. A. Rumphreys, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, he assigned the duty to Colonel S. T. Abert, United States Givil Engineer. The latter officer's report is an elaborate and interesting paper, giving the result of his survey of two possible routes—namely, one beginning at Bannerman's Bridge, on the borthwest branch of the Cape Fear River, and passing near Onslew Court House and terminating at Stotum's Oreek, three mines from the Neuse River, and the other route, called the coast line, following the sounds and shariow waters from Beaulort, N. U., to the Cape Fear along the coast.

Neuse River, and the other route, called the coast line, following the sounds and shallow waters from Beautort, N. U., to the Cape Foar along the coast.

Colonel Abort says that except between the Neuse and the Cape Fear rivers and between the Cape Fear rivers and between the Cape Fear rivers and between the Cape Fear florty-live males) mature has already established a navigable channel. These breaks in the line are the obly obstacles to a continuous navigation between Flortia and ten northers lakes via the Hudson River and Eric Canal from New York Bay. The commercial advantages, he says, of auch accommonation are undoubtedly great, and must grow in importance with the growth of the country.

But, he says again, he a defensive measure and means of transporting troops, provisions and materials of war, the advantages of such a communication cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Marshail Parks, President of the Albemarie and Chesapenke Cacal Company, is now in Washington, and has presented to Congress a memorial setting forth a plan which offers a line of interior navigation for vessele less than one thousand tons ourden from Norfolz to Beaufort, N. C. into line he proposes to extend to Fiorida by consecting the natural streams by short canals, should Congress with to suthorize the construction. He says that the wants of commerce would not as yet justify even the expenditure of the small amounts necessary for its construction as a private enterprise, but for military and naval purposes it will offer its times of peace or war a sale channel for torpedo boats and light draught monitors, free from the dangers of the consultance of Congressional and for this project embrace the rival Virginia canals already spoken of—maney, these of congressional and for this project embrace the rival Virginia canals already spoken of—maney the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Albemarle and Chesapeake canals. The Dismal Swamp Canal and the owner of the romaining one-fifth, who therefore control three-fifths. These gentlemen wish the government to r

for other purposes.

The advocates of the bill urge its passage for the following reasons:

1. The United States is a stockholder in the company to the extent of two-fifths of the capital stock of the Dismail Swamp Canal Gompany.

2. It is a measure of justice, the canal having been used by the government to a very great extent during the war without the payment of tolks and left in a dispidated condition.

3. As a means of supplying ship stores and timber with economy and facility to the navy yards at Washington and Norfolk and even further north.

4. As a promoter of coastwine trade.

5. As a means of defence in time of war.

The other and rival enterprise, the Albemaric and Chesapeake Canal, opposes any appropriation on the part of the United States government for the Dismal swamp route for the following reasons:

1. The Albemarie Company has already a canal of ample section to pass any steambout or other vessel that may desire to go South via Currituck, Albemarie and Famileo sounds, provided the United States government will expend \$75,000 in deepening the natural water way through Currituck Sound and North Landing River.

2. The Dismal Swamp Canal was not used to any ex-

ernment will expend \$75,000 in deepening the natural water way through Currituck Sound and North Landing River.

2. The Dismal Swamp Canal was not used to any extent by the United States Army during the late war, and if it were so used the company should present their cisin for such use, as the Albemarie and Chesapeake Company did.

3 As a means of supplying ship timber and naval stores to the navy yards the Albemarie route offers the best channel.

4. "As a promoter of coastwise trade" the Albemarie has passed, since the opening of their navigation in 1860, 73,500 vessels, principally steamboats, achoesers, stoops and barges.

5. "As a means of defence in time of war" the Albemarie and Chesapeake Canal Company claim their line of navigation is more direct and nearer the coast, and having only fourties miles of canal and one lock and an abundant supply of water and the Atlantic Ocean to draw from, while the Dismai Swamp Canal has twenty-nise miles of canal and seven locks, with a limited supply of water, which can only be obtained from the "Lake of the Dismai Swamp," which has heretofore lailed in seasons of drought to supply its present limited business.

6. The State of Virginia owned about an equal amount of stock with the government of the United States in the Dismai Swamp Canal—viz., \$200,000—and caused it to be sold at public sale on the 3d of September, 1867, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, Is was purchased by private parties for \$9,880, or \$13 per share. This

States in the Dismil Swamp Canal—viz., \$200,000—and caused it to be sold at public sale on the 3d of September, 1887, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, 18 was purchased by private parties tor \$9.880, or \$13 per share, the par value being \$250 per share. This sale was made before the company had the burden of a bonded debt, which they now ask the government to assume. It would thus appear \$1,000,000 is asked for to recover less than \$10,000.

7. In consequence of the construction of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Ship Canal, the general government was saved an expense of \$5,000,000, as estimated by United States engineers, for reopening Romoke Inlet, near Nag's Head, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal having demonstrated its capacity for all the requirements of commerce of that section of the country, as has beek shown by the report of W. J. McAlpine, late Engineer and Surveyor of the State of Now York.

8. The amount asked for by the Dismul Swamp canals, if judiciously expended upon the natural waters leading to and from the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, would complete a chain of inland navigation from New York to Cape Fear free from the dangers of Hatters and the coasts of North Carolina.

MEMORIAL OF THE ALBEMARIK COMPANY.

In addition the Albemaric Company have presented the fellowing memorial to Congress.—

To THE SENARK AND HOUSE OF REFRESHMATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF ARKBEEL, is CONGRESS ABSEMBLED—

The fellowing memorial to Congress .—
To the Senark and House of Referentially of the United States of Arkenda, In Congress assembles—
The time States of Arkenda, In Congress assembles—
The undersigned citizens of Virginia and North Garolina adjacent to Chesspeske Bay, Albemarle, Pamileo and Cherituck sounds and their tributaries, by this memorial respectively oppressed. That the Albemarle and thoughest of Congress of the Elizabeth fiver, a tributary for Chesspeake Lay, with the North Louding Edver, which capties into turrituck Sound; and have also opened another in North Carolina, connecting Currituck Sound with the North How, which empires into turrituck Sound; and have also opened another in North Carolina, connecting Currituck Sound with the North How, which empires into the Sound with the North How, which empires into the Sound with the North How, which empires into the consistency of a capacity sufficient to accommonst the layer of the capacity sufficient to accommonst the layer of the consistency of the Capacity sufficient to accommonst the layer of the Capacity of the Capacity of the Capacity sufficient to accommonst the layer of the Capacity o

as are sea than ten fees in depth. The work necessary to be dont, and for which your memorialists ask an appropriation, is as follows:

As improvement in the chemnel of North Landing As improvement in the chemnel of North Landing C. Depening of the channel across the head of Currituer Sound to Cedes Say, entrance to canal in North Carolina. A Removal of bar at mouth of North niver, Albemaric Sound.

This route offers a safe infand navigation from New York to North Carolina, and with the exception of a short searont, which may be obvinted by a short canal, to Florida; and, in case of a toroign war, light draught monitors and torpedo boats could pass through this navigation free from the perils of the soa. The number of vessels that have passed inrough this navigation since its opening, in 185th to the lat of October, 1877, is 70,589, consisting of sidewheel and propeller steamers, sating vosels and barges, of various tunnage, from ten to 500 tons each united visites steamers and other vessels of the Coast Survey and Lighthouse Department take this route. This was the first canal in this country constructed by steam and gunpowder, and the only one having no to-epath, using steam exclusively tor towing and transportation. Eachs of timber from the pine forests of North Carolina and other Southern States are neated and towed by steam tury through this and other Atlantic coast canals above mentiones to Baitimore, Panisdeiphia and New York.

The albemaric and Caccapease Canal opens up 1,800 miles of liniand navigation in North Carolina, The cest of the work necessary to be done on the natural water courses in estimated at only \$100,000.

the work necessary to be done on the natural water courses is estimated at only \$102,000.

These are the opposing arguments advanced by the advocates of the two canals, the merits of which the socretary of the Navy and the several appropriate committees of Congress will proceed to determine by a personal inspection of the two routes next Saturday. Secretary Thompson will leave Washington Friday evening on the Taliapoosa, accompanied by representatives of the naval committees of the two houses, while the other committees will proceed by the bay him steamer to Noriolk, where the two delegations will meet, and thence be taken by special steamer through the canals to the Seche of the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis on the North Carolina coast, thence around Ranoke Island and back to the point of departure.

A recent meeting of the directors of the Albemarie

A recent meeting of the directors of the Albemarie and Chesapeake Canal Company in Washington was

and Chesapeake Canal Company in Washington was the subject of the following editorial in the Washington Sunday Heraldi:—

The meeting to discuss the enlargement of their causi, it it should be found necessary to do so, to accommodate a larger claus of vessels than can now pass through their navigation, was well attended. Directors from New York, Fennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina were in attendance.

The disasters of the Huron and Metropolis were discussed, and though it was evident no improvement of their works would prevent the recurrence of such disasters yet it was conceued that, for the construct commerce an improvement of their canals and the natural waters with which they connect would be of great public utility. For naval and war purposes it would be of incalculation advantage. If an attempt was made to blockade any of the ports on the Atlantic const the light draught monitors and torpedo boats could avail of this infand passage, sais from the dangers of Haitoria and the anagerous coast of North Carolina.

The late war demonstrated the superiority of fortifications made of sand. Along the coast nature has provided abundance of this material. The long, marrow strip of isad which constitutes the dreaded coast of North Carolina forms a barrier which only requires to be armed to constitute it a natural fortification, canals now connect all the hatural waters from New York to North Carolina perhaps sufficient for the transportation of monitions of war, troops and provisions, as well as furnishing a channel large enough to pass monitors and torpedo boats—it may require the enlargement, not only of the canal, but the neepening of the drannels of the adjacent rivers.

When we reflect on the great importance of this line we are amazed. Righteen hundred miles of inland navigation, free from the dangers of the sea and secure from a foreign enemy, engaged the attention of our earliest statesmen. The canals along the coast, recommended in the report of the Hon. Albert Gailatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 18

been constructed. Among them we may mention:

First.—The Delaware and Raritan, 43 miles in length, from New York to Philadelphia.

Second.—The Chezapeake and Delaware, 14 miles long, from Philadelphia to Baitmore.

Third.—The Albemarie and Chesapeake, 14 miles long, and the Dismal Swamp, 29 miles long—the lormer connecting Noricak with Currituck, Albemarie and Pamileo sounds, N. C., and the latter uniting only the Albemarie and Pamileo sounds. Thus we have now two routes. The Dismal Swamp Canal passes through a country more than twenty lect above tide water, has seven small locks, large enough for local traffic. The Albemarie

MUZZLING THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT FOR THE SUP-PRESSION OF NATIVE NEWSPAPERS-PASSED AT A SINGLE SITTING OF THE VICEBEGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. MARCH 14, 1878.

The mutterings of disaffection in British India having grown louder under the pressure of a misrule that is responsible for the horrors of famine and oppressive taxation, the native press has of late given decided expression to the popular feeling. Recently there were published many extracts from what is termed the vernacular or native press of ladis, of which the eral discontent. Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Queen's new title as Empress of India and the institution of a new Order of chivalry, whose decoration is intended for and has been conferred on fe-male notables who have distinguished themselves for their loyalty to the Crown, and who are mainly the royal princesses and the wives and daughters of the British nobility identified with the Indian government, the natives of Hindostan proclamations, fireworks and ribbons. They therefore speak out their protests through the native press, and show the world that the "blessings" they are enjoying are as unreal and unsubstantial as the rule they experience is exacting and they experience is exacting and exhausting to their resourses. Hence the action of the Indian government, which, by the act relating to the vernacular press, the text of which is given in full below, suppresses all expression of native opinion and gives the local magistracy, who are all appointed by the Crown, the right to seize the types, presses, paper and other property of native ournalists coming under the operation of this gag law. The individuals who offend against the majesty of the fine, at the option of the local government. It to the limits of British India are not to be admitted to that territory except by permission of the government censors. during the reign of Napoleon III., or even press has a measure so extreme and so sweeping in its operation been devised for the muzzling of public tions in Oriental languages," which has been passed at one sitting of the Viceregal Legislative Council of India, on Thursday, March 14, 1878. In the event of a war between Russia and giving any color it pleases to the news of the day. It will be as useful in deceiving the Hindoos as in preventing, as it pretends, their deception by their own journalists. The effect of the measure will therefore, be twofold. Over the ignorant and fanatical a temporary influence favorable to British interests will undoubtedly be exercised by the local governments, but disaffection and suspicion will be aroused in the minds of the educated natives. they well know that the authorities are interested in suppressing unpleasant truths. They will therefore be all the more likely to listen to the secret agents of Russia, who will not fail to supply them with informa-

tion best calculated to serve Russian purposes.

An Act for the Better Control of Publications in Oriental Languages.

Whereas cortain publications in Oriental languages, priated or circulated in British India, have of late contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religious, or sects in British India, or have been used as means of Intimusation or exterior; and, whoreas such publications are read by and disseminated among large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess; and, whereas it is accordingly necessary for the minute-nance of the public tranquility and for the accurity of Her Majesty's subjects and others to confer on the executive government power to control the printing and circulation of such publications. It is horeby enacted as follows:—

1. This section and sections 11 to 16, both inclusive, apply to the whole of British India; the other sections of the act, analyse only to the same areas of History.

apply to the whole of British india; the other sections of the act apply only to those parts of British India to which they may from time to time be extended by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette of India.

2. In this act "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news, printed wholly or partially in any Oriental inaguage, and includes two or more copies of a newspaper bearing the same name, whether bublished of the same day or on different days, or with one name or with different names; and "print," "printed" and "printer" apply, not only to printing, but also to intrograph, engraving and photography.

3. Any magistrate of a district or commissioner of police in a presidency town, within the local limits of

3. Any magistrate of a district or commissioner of police in a presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any newspaper is printed or publianted, may, with the previous sanction of the local government, and subject to the provisions of section 5, call upon the printer and publisher of such newspaper to enter into a joint and several bond, or whom the printer and publisher of fuch newspaper are the same person, call upon such person to enter into a bond, binding themselves or bimself, as the case may be, in such sum as the local government thinks fit, not to—

(a) Print or publish in such newspaper any words, signs or visible representations, likely to existe disallection to the government catablished by law in British india, or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India; or

(b) Use or attempt to use such newspaper for the purpose of putting any person in lear or causing annoyance to him, and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to give any gradification to any person, or for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person ment whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his pablic functions.

Explanation.—"Waitable security," "gratification"

servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing toat public servant to any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions.

Explanation...—"Valuable security," "gratification" and "public servant" are used in this section in the senses in which they are respectively used in the Indian Penal Code.

4. When any bond is executed under section 3, the said magnifacts or commissioner may lutther require the obigor or obligors of the same to deposit the amount thereof in money, or the equivalent thereof in securities of the government of india, and the money or securities so deposited shall, subject to the provisions hereinfer comained, feman so depositing the same has or have made and subscribed a declaration under act No XXV. of 1867, section 8.

When such person or persons has or have subscribed such a declaration, and niteon days have elapsed from the date of subscribing the same, he or they may apply to the said magnificate or commissioner for the restoration of the said money or securities ahall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be restored to such person or persons.

5. When any publisher or printer is called upon by a magnifact contained, be restored to such person or persons and derivations and interesting in writing to the effect that no words, signs or visible representations shall dering the year next following the date of such undertaking or printer of police to execute a bonu under this act in respect to any newspaper, the publisher or commissioner an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs or visible representations shall dering the year next following the date of such undertaking or printer de roundertaking or printer of such such office, or which, on being so submitted, have been objected to by such officer.

When such undertaking has been so delivered no auch bond or deposit suali be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper durin

When such undertaking has been so delivered no auch bond or deposit shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year.

6. Whenever it appears to the local government that any newspaper printed or published in the territories under its administration contains any words, augns or visible representations of the nature described in section 3, clause (a), or that any such newspaper has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), such notal government may eause a notice in the local efficient gazette.

7. A true copy of such notice shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises described in the account of the seventh of the said act, No. XXV., of 1867, section 5, and the copy so fixed shall be decomed to have been duly served on the printer and publisher of such paper.

8. If after the publication of such notice and the service thereof the newspaper in respect of which it has been issued contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 3, clause (a), or is used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), all printing preases, engines, machinery, types, inthographic stones, paper and other imprements, utensity, plant and insternals used or employed or intended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or lound in or about any premises where such newspaper, wherever found, and any money or securities which the printer or publisher of such newspaper may nave deposited under the provisions of section 3, shall be flable to be increited to ther Majesty.

Provided that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section 6, and before anything has become hable to left feet or the Commissioner of Police in a president or to the Commissioner of Police in a president or to the Commissioner of Police in a president or to the Commissioner of Police in a president or t

taking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given.

9. Whenever it appears to the local government that any money or security deposited under this act in respect to any newspaper is hable to be forfeited under section 8, such local government may, by a notification in the local official gaseit, declare such money or security to be forfeited; and whenever it appears to the local government that any implements, utensits, plant or materials used or employed or intended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing any lowspaper, or which is or are in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, or any copies of any newspaper is or are liable to be forfeited under that section, the local government may declare such implements, utensis, plant, materials or copies to be forfeited, and may, by warrant issued by its authority, under the hand of any magistrate, empower any person to solve and take away such implements, utensis, plant, materials and copies wherever found, and to enter upon any premises—

(a.) Where the newspaper specimed in such warrant is printed or published, or

(b.) Where any such implements, utensis, plant or materials may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(c.) Where any copy of such newspaper is sold, dis-

materials may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(a.) Where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published or public; exhibited or kept for sale, distribution, publication or public; exhibited or kept for sale, distribution, publication of public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be ac kept, and search for such implements, atomails, plant, materials and copies.

Every warrant issued under this soction, so far as relates to a search, shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

10 When any book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet

iaw relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

10. When any book, pamphiet, placard, broadsheet or other document printed whoily or partially in any Oriental language in British India contains any words, signs or visitie representations which are of the unture described in section 3, clause (a).

Or whom any such book, pamphiet, placard, broadsheet or other document has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b).

or whom any such book, pamphote, placard, oroadsheet or other document has been used or attempted
to be used for any purpose described in the same sotion, diause (b).

All printing preases, engines, machinery, types,
ithographic stones, paper and other implements,
utensits, plant and materials used or employed in or
for the purpose of printing or publishing such book,
pamphiet, placard, oroadsheet or other document, or
found in or about any premises where the same is
printed or published, and all copies of such book,
pamphiet, placard, broadsheet or other document
shall be inable to be forfeited to ther Majesty.

Whenever it appears to the local government that
anything is liable to be forfeited under this section
the local government may declare such thing to be
ioriested and may direct any magistrate to issue a
warrant in respect of the same, and thereupon such
thing may be searched for, seized and taken away in
manner provided for by section 3.

The local government may, upon good cause shown,
cancel any forfeiter under this section.

11. When any newspaper printed eisewhere than in
British india contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 3 (a),
or is used or attempted to be used for any jurious described in the same section, clause (b), all copies of
such newspaper brought into British India shall be
liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12. Whonever it appears to the local government
that any copies of any nowspaper in any of the territories under its administration are liable to be forleited under section 11, such local government
that any copies of any nowspaper is not on
the original and can, by warrant issued by its authority under the land of any magistrate, empower
any porson to seize and take away all copies of such
newspaper whenever found, and to enter upon any
premises where any copy of such newspaper is sold,
distributed, published or publicity extibuted or publicity extibuted or publicity extibuted or public vibroted or
to be so kept,

aper. Every warrant issued under this section shall, so fa

13. Any person feeling aggreeved by the issue of any notification under section 9, or by declaration made or anything done in the execution of a warrant issued under that section, or under sections 10 or 12, may, within three months of the date of the notification or declaration or the doing of the thing complained of (as the case may be), appeal to the Governor General in Council shall take such appeal into consideration, and the order passed by him thereon shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by notification is the Gazett of fadia, direct that any newspapers printed at any place beyond the limits of Brutan india, or any books, pamphiets, placards, breadahests or other documents, pranted whostly or partially in any Oriental language, at any such place shall not be brought into or circulated, distributed or publicly exhibited, or sold or kept for circulation, distribution, public exhibition or sale in British India.

Whoever, in contravention of any direction under this section, brings any such newspaper, book, pampliet, placard, broadsheet or other document into British India, or circulateds, distributes, publishes, exhibits or sales the same, or keeps the same for circulation, exhibition or sales, chail be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to aix months, or with oth; and all copies of such newspaper, book, pamphlot, placard, troadsheet or other document tound in British India small be forcited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to any magistrate of a district,

Her Majosty.

Whonever it appears to any magistrate of a district

whenever it appears to any magistrate of a quistret or to any commissioner of police in a presidency town, that anything within the local limits of his ju-risuiction is forested under this section, he may issu-a warrant to scaren for and seize the same, and sud-warrant shall be executed in the manner provided fo

lorse.

16. When any declaration has been made under section 9, section 10 or section 12, in respect of newspaper, book, pamphiet, placard, broadsnet or other document, or any notification has been issued in respect of the same under section 14, any officer of the Postal Department, empowered in this behalf by the ocument, or any notification has been issued in respect of the same under section 14, any officer of the Potatal Department, empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of this office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that copartment, and shall deliver all such copies found to such efficient as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by hame or in virtue of his office. 16. Every notification and declaration of forfesture purporting to be issued or made under this act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfestures therein referred to has taken place; and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this act, or an execution of a warrant issued under this act, or an execution of a warrant issued under this act, or an execution of a warrant issued under this act, or an execution of any such warrant, or for the recovery of any property purporting to be done under this act, or in execution of any such warrant, or for the recovery of any property purporting to be seized under this act.

17. Any publisher or printer of a newspaper required to execute a bond or make a deposit under section 3 or section 4, and publishing or printing such newspaper without having compiled with such required to execute a bond or make a deposit under section 3 or section 4, and publisher of a newspaper has given an undertaking under section 5 or section 8, and during the period for which such undertaking under section 5 or section 8, and during the period for which such undertaking under section 5 or section 8, and during the period for which such undertaking under section 5 or section 8, and during the period for which such undertaking under section 5 or section 8, and during the period for which such undertaking under section 5 or section 8, and during the period of the business of the section 8 or submitted to the officer appointed under section 5, or which on the section 5 or section 8 and during the peri

met. for a term which may extend to six months, or with flue, or with both.

10. Any portion of this act which has been extended to any part of British ladia under section 1 shall cease to be in force in such part whenever the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazettle of India, so directs, but may be again extended to such part by a like notification.

20. Nothing heroin contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being proceedited under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this act.

### "SNICKERING" IN SERVICE

turbing a religious meeting beid in the Methodist Church at Brookbaven, on the evening of April 27, took place before Judge Goldthwaite at Bellport on Friday evening and created considerable interest, the members of the church being out in full force, as well as the friends of the young men. They demanded soparate trials. The result was a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of Creighton Carson and a disagreement of the jury in the case of Percisal. The primary offence was "snickering" during the

### A SUPPOSED CONSPIRACY.

The authorities at Gren Cove, Long Island, are inventigating an alleged attempt at arnon in that village near the landing. Thomas McCaffrey, of Williamsburg, owns a brick tenement house there. He was in the village a lew days ago transacting some business in connection with his property, and in the evening after his departure a boy reported seeing a light in a room known to be unoccupied and which was locked. Officer Lucas was called and entered the room by means of a ladder, and upon opening a closet door bottom of a puff box, surrounded with cotton saturated with kerosene, the floor of the closet similarly closet door was shut and buttoned, and the candle would probably have burned until two or three o'clock in the morning before setting the house on fire. It being reported that McCaffrey was in the room before he

## AMPRICAN CAR FACTORIES.

A Manufactured Product Peculiarly American in Its Conception and Construction.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN WORKMANSHIP.

Why Foreign Companies Are Willing to Pay High Prices for Our Railroad and Tramway Carriages.

WORK AT WATERVLIEF ARSENAL

Government Shops Not Behind Private Factories.

WEST TROY, N. Y., May 9, 1878. A visit to the car shops of West Troy has a ten-dency to dispel the idea that this country is suffering from hard times. Here men work tweive to sixteen hours a day to complete the orders from all parts of the world; not only for steam cars, but also and principally for horse cars, as it is the latter class in which America has outstripped all competitors, in places where, if they could, they would have given the English made car the preference. I made it a point to converse with a member of one of the prominent firms whose superior tion of making the best tramway vehicle. The firm States and for New York, but also for Berlin, for Ric Janeiro, Para, Peruambuco, Jamaica (West Indies) and for Bombay in India. "It certainly was not out of love for us or for this country," said the car builder, "that the Bombay Tramway Company have been sending us stealily their orders since 1872, for they tried very hard to have them made in Birkenhead, England. They wrote to the leading car shops in this country at that time, sent over a sketch of the cars they required, and flually gave us an order for twelve cars and also an order for the same number to the English shop at Birkenhead. The English and American cars were placed on the road at about the same time, when, at the end of six months, we received an order for more cars. We made no pretessions to compete with England as to the price, for we knew that they could make them over there pany has ever since used our cars, and find it to their advantage to do so.

WHY AMERICA MAKES A BETTER CAR.

He then expinined that the English horse car weighs one-fourth more than the American car, and ultimately gives way in the joints, while those made in this country are light and strong, on the same princi ple that an American made carriage, though lighter, can stand more wear than an Euglish carriage, which is altogether too heavy and apt to break, owing to its weight. I asked him why English manufacturers, having learned of the success of American cars, did not imitate them, and he readily replied, "Because they have not the confidence in themselves. A man using in the streets of London such a light wagon as American angenuity now produces, say one weighting not over 125 pounds, would be at once arrested. The idea of making anything light, neat and yet strong, is characteristically American, and that same principle holds good in the manufacture of horse cars, and they appreciate it. There are car shops in Europe, and large ones, too, at Birkenhead, Brussels and Hamburg, and they have begun to make them in Paris, as the duty on cars imported into France is very beavy; but in Germany it is only six preferred. Nothing made of wood and fron requires so much care and labor as those very cars, and I think that in their manufacture this country has really reached perfection." It was then explained to me that while an ordinary buggy or carriage, though very light, is seldom if ever required to carry more than twice the amount of its own weight, a horse car is weight. The record was shown me of a Brook lyn (Myrtle avenue) open oar weighing 3,800 pounds and seating sixty passengers, having carried one aiternoon the enormous load seated on the top and without in the least creaking the joints of the vehicle. The manufacturer, howinquires as to the whreshoute of Mr. Bergin on that identical afternoon. An ordinary New York norse car weighs from 4,200 to 4,400; the bout-ail cars, however, do not weigh more than 3,200, it might add in this connection that the shop! visited is now building lorly five one-horse cars for the Seventh Avenue Company, whigh the tender of the tender of

sack of bad cloin or leather which our volunteers were compelled to drag along has been discarded. Instead of this unstapply hag a neat haversack made of cotton duck containing several pockets stands ready to be sing over the boding's shoulder, and what is more, each haversack now contains a knile, fork and spoon, and a meat pan—loguries indeed entirely unknown to our boys in blue at that time. The haversacks as well as the meat pans are made here by machinery, spocially constructed for the purpose, and, while the supply is constantly kept up for the use of our small army, an emergoncy that might arise at any moment will find this maj cliniery ready to supply these goods for any pumber of men. New cartridge better any seen to utilities a supply these goods for any pumber of men. New cartridge better apparatus passes for influence of the use of our small army, an emergency that utilities. Now the books contain separate spaces for product in additional containing the war, when the cartridges, each bot being made to hold twenty rounds. In addition to this a cartridge bet has been invented which notes away entirely with the box, and which needs only to be situng around the wast. It is preferred to the box, owing to the large number of cartridges at can hold. The thoian war, in which cavairy is most employed, have caturally led to many improvements in the equipment for that arm of the service. New picket pins and side lines of an ingenious pattern have boen adopted for the horses, but whether they will prevent the Indians from stealing them remains yet to be seen. This, bowever, does not leasen the merrit of the article, which is being manufactured now in large quantities in one of the shops attached to the arsenal. The saddlery here is as busy a place as I have visited, and the very best skill be appearanced that ever since the adoption of our improved men constantly employed here. It will be immended that ever since the adoption of our improved firearms, which coating the solution of however, the provent of the pr

#### A MISSING MEDIUM.

THE BEMARKABLE DIS PPEARANCE OF MAUDE E. LORD, AND WHAT IS SAID AND DONE ABOUT IT.

During the last two weeks Spiritualistic ties in New York and elsewhere have been much ex-ercised over the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. considerable personal attractions and a disposition result she enjoyed the friendly regard of many people of high standing, and was looked upon with respect by those who seek to solve the mysteries of the nather world. As a medium abe was supposed to be gilted with exceptional powers, and her seauces were stended by the more cultured and refined believers in manifestations from the spirit land. Suddenly, from the face of the earth. Whether an ethereal companion bore her off upon a phantom stood bodily harm yet remains to be learned; but certain it is that in the streets of Boston on the first day of May Mrs. Maude E. Lord was tost sight of Detectives have been seeking to sift the mystery in this city during the past week as they had fore in Boston, but all without avail, and at presont the lady's fate seems completely involved. Outside of the attention the case has excited owing to the lady's public character and her capacity of a medium there are undoubtedly circumstances connected with it which tend to make it one of the most remarkable disappearances that have occurred in years.

On the 1st of May Mrs. Lord lett her house at No. 20 Milford street, Boston, to meet a gentleman at the Old Colony Railroad depot with whom she intended going to Brockton, where a test circle was proposed noon, and she was anxious to catch the five e'clock train. Half an hour after leaving the house she was seen on Washington street, near the corner of Pieasant, and apparently bound for the depot. She passed the person who recognized the depot. The passed her person who recognized that are has not been seen or heard from. The gontieman who swatted her at the depot went to her house when she islied to appear and made inquirres there only to learn that she had left tong before. A despatch was sent to Brockton, but she had not roached that piace; another to New York, but her frends here were in ignorance of her whereabouts. The hospitals and public maxitations were visited; the police notified, but all without throwing any light upon the matter. Then the south each of Boston, where the lady resided, was thrown into a high state of excitement; every theory that taight account for her absence was followed up; every nock or corner she might be abiding in was vinited; every acquaintence who might hear of her was consulted. Not the stightest clew to her disappearance could be obtained. In this difemine a motive for her beens; made away with was sought. She had upon her perch. Too in money and the stan of paweiry, but here, woman to business habits and mouth practical good sense she had conceiled the money and let no one know of her Carrying it. Some time since she had deposited some money in a Boston bank, which she loss wene it saided, and that made her lose couldence in air such monetary institutions, and keep her moosy shout her. The apparent improbability of a third attempting a robuery on a public street at a time when it is most crowded, and then putting his victim out of the way, turned investigation into another quarter, and the past life and since the nonly and a lang with Too and a clew to her disappearance.

INM HISTORY.

She was born, it was rearried to Amerit A. Lord, of Fond au lang, Wis. They had one onlid, a daughtor, who is now seven years of age and a remarkably bright and telented life, as their relations were of a very unhappy nature. In April, 1575, Mrs. Lord socured a silverce, and he at the relations were of a very unhappy nature. In April, 1576, Mrs. Lord socured a silverce, and he at the relations were of her mappiced to he